

Panaji, 12th June, 2003 (Jyaistha 22, 1925)

SERIES I No. 11



# OFFICIAL GAZETTE

## GOVERNMENT OF GOA

**Note:** There are four Extraordinary issues to the Official Gazette Series I No. 10 dated 5-6-2003 as follows:

- (1) Extraordinary dated 5-6-2003 from pages 215 to 218 regarding Notification from Department of Finance (Budget Division).
- (2) Extraordinary (No. 2) dated 5-6-2003 from pages 219 to 222 regarding Notification from Department of Transport.
- (3) Extraordinary (No. 3) dated 9-6-2003 from pages 223 to 224 regarding Notification from Department of Law & Judiciary (Legal Affairs Division).
- (4) Extraordinary (No. 4) dated 11-6-2003 from pages 225 to 228 regarding Notification from Department of Revenue.

### GOVERNMENT OF GOA

Department of Finance  
Revenue & Expenditure Division

#### Office Memorandum

12/3/82-Fin(R&C)Vol. I

A copy of the undermentioned Office Memorandum received from the Government of India, Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances & Pensions, Department of Pension & Pensioners Welfare, New Delhi is forwarded herewith for being published in the Official Gazette.

D. G. Sardessai, Under Secretary (Fin-Exp.).

Panaji, 19th May, 2003.

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC  
GRIEVANCES & PENSIONS

DEPARTMENT OF PENSION & PENSIONERS  
WELFARE

New Delhi, 10th April, 2003

#### Office Memorandum

42/2/2003-P&PW(G)

Subject: Grant of dearness relief to Central Government pensioners/family pensioners-Revised rate effective from 1-1-2003.

The undersigned is directed to refer to this Department's OM No. 42/2/2002-P&PW (G) dated 31-10-2002 sanctioning the installment of dearness relief admissible from 1-7-2002 and to say that the President is pleased to decide that dearness relief shall be paid to the Central Government Pensioners/ family Pensioners to compensate them for the rise in cost of living beyond average Consumer Price Index 306.33 (as on 1-1-1996) at the rate of 55% w.e.f. 1-1-2003 in supersession of the rate mentioned in the OM dated 31-10-2002 referred to above.

2. These orders apply to (i) All Civilian Central Government Pensioners/Family Pensioners (ii) The Armed Forces Pensioners, Civilian Pensioners paid out of the Defence Service Estimates, (iii) All India Service pensioners (iv) Railway pensioners and (v) The Burma Civilian pensioners/family pensioners and pensioners/families of displaced Government pensioners from Pakistan, who are Indian Nationals but receiving pension on behalf of Government of Pakistan, who are in receipt of ad hoc ex gratia allowance of Rs. 1275/- p.m. In terms of this Department's OM No. 23/1/97-P&PW(B) dated 23-2-1998.

3. Central Government Employees who had drawn lumpsum amount on absorption in a PSU/ /Autonomous body and have become eligible to restoration of 1/3rd commuted portion of pension as well as revision of the restored amount in terms of this Department's OM No. 4/59/97-P&PW(D) dated 14-7-1998 will also be entitled to the payment of DR @ 55% w.e.f. 1-1-2003 on full pension i.e. The revised pension which the absorbed employee would have received on the date of restoration had he not drawn lumpsum payment on absorption subject to fulfillment of the conditions laid down in para 5 of the O.M. dated 14-7-98. In this connection, instructions contained in this Department's OM No. 4/29/99-P&PW(D) dated 12-07-2000 refer.

4. The surviving CPF beneficiaries who had retired from service between the period 18-11-1960 to 31-12-1985 and are in receipt of ex

gratia @ Rs. 600/- p.m. with effect from 1-11-1997 under this Department's O.M. No. 45/52/97-P&PW(E) dated 16-12-1997 are entitled to Dearness Relief @ 55% w.e.f. 1-1-2003.

5. The following categories of CPF beneficiaries who are in receipt of ex gratia payment in terms of this Department's OM No. 45/52/97-P&PW(E) dated 16-12-1997 will be paid DR @ 47% w.e.f. 1-1-2003.

(i) The widows and dependent children of the deceased CPF beneficiary who had retired from service prior to 1-1-1986 or who had died while in service prior to 1-1-1986 and are in receipt of ex gratia payment of Rs. 605/- p.m.

(ii) Central Government Employees who had retired on CPF benefits before 18-11-1960 and are in receipt of ex gratia payment of Rs. 654/-, Rs. 659/-, Rs. 703/- and Rs. 965/-.

6. Payment of dearness relief involving a fraction of a rupee shall be rounded off to the next higher rupee.

7. Other provisions governing grant of dearness relief in respect of employed family pensioners and re-employed Central Government Pensioners will be regulated in accordance with the provisions contained in this Department's OM No. 45/73/97-P&PW(G) dated 2-7-1999. The provisions relating to regulation of DR where pensioner is in receipt of more than one pension will remain unchanged.

8. In the case of retired Supreme Court and High Court Judges necessary orders will be issued by the Department of Justice separately.

9. It will be the responsibility of the pension disbursing authority, including the nationalised banks, etc. to calculate the quantum of dearness relief payable in each individual case.

10. The Offices of Accountant General and Authorised Public Sector Banks are requested to arrange payment of relief to pensioners etc. on the basis of above instructions without waiting for any further instructions from the Comptroller and Auditor General of India and the Reserve Bank of India in view of letter No. 528-TA,II/84-80-II dated 23-04-1981 of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India addressed to all Accountant Generals and Reserve Bank of India Circular No. GANB No. 2958/GA-64(ii) (CGL)/81 dated the 21st May, 1981 addressed to State Bank of India and its subsidiaries and all Nationalised Banks.

11. In their application to the employees belonging to Indian Audit and Accounts Department these orders issued in consultation with the C&AG.

12. This issues with the concurrence of Ministry of Finance, Department of Expenditure vide their U. O. No. 266/EV/2003 dated 8th April, 2003.

Sd/-

(Ganga Murthy)  
Director

### Department of Fisheries

#### Order

2-1-81-FSH/16

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 4 of the Goa, Daman and Diu Marine Fishing Regulation Act, 1980 (Act 3 of 1981), and in supersession of the Government order No. 2-1-81-FSH/6 dated 8-4-1999 published in the Official Gazette Series I No. 5 dated 29-4-99 the Government of Goa, having regard to the need to conserve fish and to regulate fishing on a scientific basis hereby prohibits fishing by means of trawl, purse-seine gill nets etc. with mechanized fishing vessels, and motorized fishing crafts, within an area of 5 kms. along and on sea coast of the State of Goa throughout the year. The Government of Goa hereby further prohibits mechanized fishing by all kinds of mechanized vessels, including country crafts and boats/canoes fitted with inboard or outboard motor and other mechanized boats using nets for the purpose of fishing within the territorial waters of the State of Goa for a period from 10th June to 15th August or Narali Poornima whichever is earlier, and also prohibits catching of juvenile of fishes, such as, Mackerels, Sardines, etc. during the period of monsoon, as well as in the fair season, with a view to conserve fish and regulate fishing on a scientific basis.

*Explanation:*— (1) "Mechanised Fishing Vessel" means a ship or boat fitted with mechanized means of propulsion which is engaged in sea fishing and includes a country craft and canoe fitted with inboard or outboard motor engaged in sea fishing.

(2) "Period of monsoon" means the period commencing on 10th June and ending on 15th August, or Narali Poornima whichever is earliest.

(3) "Fair season" means the period commencing from 16th August or Narali Poomima whichever is earlier and ending on 9th June of succeeding year.

By order and in the name of the Governor of Goa.

S. C. Verenkar, Director of Fisheries-cum-Joint Secretary (Fisheries).

Panaji, 21st May, 2003.

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### Department of Law & Judiciary

Legal Affairs Division

#### Notification

10/4/99-LA(Vol.IV)

The Legal Services Authorities (Amendment) Act, 2002 (Central Act No. 37 of 2002), which has been passed by the Parliament and assented to by the President of India on 11-6-2002 and published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 1, dated 12-6-2002 is hereby published for the general information of the public.

S. G. Marathe, Under Secretary (Drafting).

Panaji, 10th January, 2003.

### THE LEGAL SERVICES AUTHORITIES (AMENDMENT) ACT, 2002

AN

ACT

further to amend The Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Fifty-third Year of the Republic of India as follows:

1. *Short title.*— (1) This Act may be called the Legal Services Authorities (Amendment) Act, 2002.

2. *Amendment of section 11A.*— In the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 39 of 1987. (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), in section 11A, in sub-section (2), in clause (a), for the words "senior Civil Judge", the words "senior-most Judicial Officer" shall be substituted.

3. *Amendment of section 22.*— In section 22 of the principal Act, for the words "Lok Adalat", wherever they occur, the words "Lok Adalat or Permanent Lok Adalat" shall be substituted.

4. *Insertion of new Chapter VIA.*— After Chapter VI of the principal Act, the following Chapter shall be inserted, namely:—

#### 'CHAPTER VIA'

##### Pre-Litigation Conciliation and Settlement

22A. *Definitions.*— In this Chapter and for the purposes of sections 22 and 23, unless the context otherwise requires,—

(a) "Permanent Lok Adalat" means a Permanent Lok Adalat established under sub-section (1) of section 22B;

(b) "public utility service" means any—

(i) transport service for the carriage of passengers or goods by air, road or water; or

(ii) postal, telegraph or telephone service; or

(iii) supply of power, light or water to the public by any establishment; or

(iv) system of public conservancy or sanitation; or

(v) service in hospital or dispensary; or

(vi) insurance service,

and includes any service which the Central Government or the State Government, as the case may be, may, in the public interest, by notification, declare to be a public utility service for the purposes of this Chapter.

22B. *Establishment of Permanent Lok Adalats.*—

(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in section 19, the Central Authority or, as the case may be, every State Authority shall, by notification,

establish Permanent Lok Adalats at such places and for exercising such jurisdiction in respect of one or more public utility services and for such areas as may be specified in the notification.

(2) Every Permanent Lok Adalat established for an area notified under sub-section (1) shall consist of—

(a) a person who is, or has been, a district judge or additional district judge or has held judicial office higher in rank than that of a district judge, shall be the Chairman of the Permanent Lok Adalat; and

(b) two other persons having adequate experience in public utility service to be nominated by the Central Government or, as the case may be, the State Government on the recommendation of the Central Authority or, as the case may be, the State Authority,

appointed by the Central Authority or, as the case may be, the State Authority, establishing such Permanent Lok Adalat and the other terms and conditions of the appointment of the Chairman and other persons referred to in clause (b) shall be such as may be prescribed by the Central Government.

*22C. Cognizance of cases by Permanent Lok Adalat.*—(1) Any party to a dispute may, before the dispute is brought before any court, make an application to the Permanent Lok Adalat for the settlement of dispute:

Provided that the Permanent Lok Adalat shall not have jurisdiction in respect of any matter relating to an offence not compoundable under any law:

Provided further that the Permanent Lok Adalat shall also not have jurisdiction in the matter where the value of the property in dispute exceeds ten lakh rupees:

Provided also that the Central Government may, by notification, increase the limit of ten lakh rupees specified in the second proviso in consultation with the Central Authority.

(2) After an application is made under sub-section (1) to the Permanent Lok Adalat, no party to that application shall invoke jurisdiction of any court in the same dispute.

(3) Where an application is made to a Permanent Lok Adalat under sub-section (1), it—

(a) shall direct each party to the application to file before it a written statement, stating therein the facts and nature of dispute under the application, points or issues in such dispute and grounds relied in support of, or in opposition to, such points or issues, as the case may be, and such party may supplement such statement with any document and other evidence which such party deems appropriate in proof of such facts and grounds and shall send a copy of such statement together with a copy of such document and other evidence, if any, to each of the parties to the application;

(b) may require any party to the application to file additional statement before it at any stage of the conciliation proceedings;

(c) shall communicate any document or statement received by it from any party to the application to the other party, to enable such other party to present reply thereto.

(4) When statement, additional statement and reply, if any, have been filed under sub-section (3); to the satisfaction of the Permanent Lok Adalat, it shall conduct conciliation proceedings between the parties to the application in such manner as it thinks appropriate taking into account the circumstances of the dispute.

(5) The Permanent Lok Adalat shall, during conduct of conciliation proceedings under sub-section (4), assist the parties in their attempt to reach an amicable settlement of the dispute in an independent and impartial manner.

(6) It shall be the duty of every party to the application to cooperate in good faith with the Permanent Lok Adalat in conciliation of the dispute relating to the application and to comply with the direction of the Permanent Lok Adalat to produce evidence and other related documents before it.

(7) When a Permanent Lok Adalat, in the aforesaid conciliation proceedings, is of opinion that there exist elements of settlement in such proceedings which may be acceptable to the parties, it may formulate the terms of a possible settlement of the dispute and give to the parties concerned for their observations and in case the parties reach at an agreement on the settlement of the dispute, they shall sign the settlement agreement and the Permanent Lok Adalat shall

pass an award in terms thereof and furnish a copy of the same to each of the parties concerned.

(8) Where the parties fail to reach at an agreement under sub-section (7), the Permanent Lok Adalat shall, if the dispute does not relate to any offence, decide the dispute.

**22D. Procedure of Permanent Lok Adalat.**— The Permanent Lok Adalat shall, while conducting conciliation proceedings or deciding a dispute on merit under this Act, be guided by the principles of natural justice, objectivity, fair play, equity and other principles of justice and shall not be bound by the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 and the Indian Evidence Act, 1872.

5 of 1908.  
1 of 1872.

**22E. Award of Permanent Lok Adalat to be final.**— (1) Every award of the Permanent Lok Adalat under this Act made either on merit or in terms of a settlement agreement shall be final and binding on all the parties thereto and on persons claiming under them.

(2) Every award of the Permanent Lok Adalat under this Act shall be deemed to be a decree of a civil court.

(3) The award made by the Permanent Lok Adalat under this Act shall be by a majority of the persons constituting the Permanent Lok Adalat.

(4) Every award made by the Permanent Lok Adalat under this Act shall be final and shall not be called in question in any original suit, application or execution proceeding.

(5) The Permanent Lok Adalat may transmit any award made by it to a civil court having local jurisdiction and such civil court shall execute the order as if it were a decree made by that court.

**5. Amendment of section 23.**— In section 23 of the principal Act, for the words "members of the Lok Adalats", the words "members of the Lok Adalats or the persons constituting Permanent Lok Adalats" shall be substituted.

**6. Amendment of section 27.**— In section 27 of the principal Act, in sub-section (2), after clause (1), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

"(1a) the other terms and conditions of appointment of the Chairman and other persons under sub-section (2) of section 22B;".

### Notification

10/4/99-LA(Vol.IV)

The Delimitation Act, 2002 (Central Act No. 33 of 2002), which has been passed by the Parliament and assented to by the President of India on 3-6-2002 and published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 1, dated 4-6-2002 is hereby published for the general information of the public.

S. G. Marathe, Under Secretary (Drafting).  
Panaji, 10th January, 2003.

### THE DELIMITATION ACT, 2002

AN

ACT

*to provide for the readjustment of the allocation of seats in the House of the People to the States, the total number of seats in the Legislative Assembly of each State, the division of each State and each Union Territory having a Legislative Assembly into territorial constituencies for elections to the House of the People and Legislative Assemblies of the States and Union territories and for matters connected therewith.*

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Fifty-third Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

**1. Short title.**— This Act may be called the Delimitation Act, 2002.

**2. Definitions.**— In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

(a) "article" means an article of the Constitution;

(b) "associate member" means a member nominated under section 5;

(c) "Commission" means the Delimitation Commission constituted under section 3;

(d) "Election Commission" means the Election Commission referred to in article 324;

(e) "member" means a member of the Commission and includes the Chairperson; and

(f) "State" includes a Union territory having a Legislative Assembly but does not include the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

**3. Constitution of Delimitation Commission.**— As soon as may be after the commencement of this Act, the Central Government shall constitute a Commission to be called the Delimitation Commission which shall consist of three members as follows:—

(a) one member, who shall be a person who is or has been a Judge of the Supreme Court, to be appointed by the Central Government who shall be the Chairperson of the Commission;

(b) the Chief Election Commissioner or an Election Commissioner nominated by the Chief Election Commissioner, *ex officio*:

Provided that after the nomination of an Election Commissioner as a member under this clause, no further nomination under this clause shall be made except to fill the casual vacancy of such member under section 6; and

(c) the State Election Commissioner of concerned State, *ex officio*.

**Explanation.**— For the purposes of clause (c), the State Election Commissioner of concerned State, in respect of the duties of the Commission relating to that State, means the State Election Commissioner appointed by the Governor of that State under clause (1) of article 243K.

**4. Duties of the Commission.**— (1) The readjustment made, on the basis of the census figures as ascertained at the census held in the year 1971 by the Delimitation Commission constituted under section 3 of the Delimitation Act, 1972, of the allocation of seats in the House of the People to the several States and the total number of seats in the Legislative Assembly of each State shall be deemed to be the readjustment made by the Commission for the purposes of this Act.

76 of 1972.

(2) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (1) and any other law for the time being in force, the Commission shall readjust the division of each State into territorial constituencies for the purpose of elections to the House of the People and to the State Legislative Assembly on the basis of the census figures as ascertained at the census held in the year 1991:

Provided that where on such readjustment only one seat is allocated in the House of the People to a State, the whole of that State shall form one territorial constituency for the purpose of elections to the House of the People from that State.

**5. Associate members.**— (1) The Commission shall associate with itself for the purpose of assisting it in its duties in respect of each State, ten persons five of whom shall be members of the House of the People representing that State and five shall be members of the Legislative Assembly of that State:

Provided that where the number of members of the House of the People representing any State is five or less, then, all such members shall be the associate members for that State and in the latter case the total number of associate members shall be less than ten by such number as by which the total number of members of the House of the People representing that State is less than five.

(2) The persons to be so associated from each State shall be nominated, in the case of the members of the House of the People, by the Speaker of that House, and in the case of members of a Legislative Assembly, by the Speaker of that Assembly, having due regard to the composition of the House or, as the case may be, of the Assembly.

(3) The first nominations to be made under sub-section (2)—

(a) shall be made by the Speakers of the several Legislative Assemblies within one month, and by the Speaker of the House of the People within two months, of the commencement of this Act; and

(b) shall be communicated to the Chief Election Commissioner, and where the nominations are made by the Speaker of a Legislative Assembly, also to the Speaker of the House of the People.

(4) None of the associate members shall have a right to vote or to sign any decision of the Commission.

(5) The Commission shall have power to call upon—

(a) the Registrar-General and Census Commissioner, India or his nominee; or

- (b) the Surveyor-General of India or his nominee; or
- (c) any other officer of the Central Government or State Government; or
- (d) any expert in geographical information system; or
- (e) any other person,

whose expertise and knowledge are considered necessary by the Commission to provide assistance to it in addition to the assistance provided by the persons referred to in sub-section (1) and the officers and persons so called upon shall be duty bound to assist the Commission.

(6) The Secretary to the Election Commission shall be the *ex officio* Secretary of the Commission and shall discharge his functions with the assistance of the employees of the Election Commission under the supervision of the Chairperson of the Commission.

**6. Casual vacancies.**— If the office of the Chairperson or of a member or of an associate member falls vacant owing to his death or resignation, it shall be filled as soon as may be practicable by the Central Government or the Speaker concerned under and in accordance with the provisions of section 3 or, as the case may be, of section 5.

**7. Procedure and powers of the Commission.**— (1) The Commission shall determine its own procedure and shall, in the performance of its functions, have all the powers of a civil court under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, while trying a suit, in respect of the following matters, namely:—

- (a) summoning and enforcing the attendance of witnesses;
- (b) requiring the production of any document; and
- (c) requisitioning any public record from any court or office.

(2) The Commission shall have power to require any person to furnish any information on such points or matters as in the opinion of the Commission may be useful for, or relevant to, any

matter under the consideration of the Commission.

(3) The Commission may authorise any of its members to exercise any of the powers conferred on it by clauses (a) to (c) of sub-section (1) and sub-section (2), and any order made or act done in exercise of any of those powers by the member authorised by the Commission in that behalf shall be deemed to be the order or act, as the case may be, of the Commission.

(4) If there is a difference of opinion among the members, the opinion of the majority shall prevail, and acts and orders of the Commission shall be expressed in terms of the views of the majority.

(5) The Commission as well as any group of associate members shall have power to act notwithstanding the temporary absence of a member or associate member or the existence of a vacancy in the Commission or in that or any other group of associate members; and no act or proceeding of the Commission or of any group of associate members shall be invalid or called in question on the ground merely of such temporary absence or of the existence of such vacancy.

(6) The Commission shall be deemed to be a civil court for the purposes of sections 345 and 346 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.

2 of 1974.

**Explanation.**— For the purposes of enforcing the attendance of witnesses, the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Commission shall be the limits of the territory of India.

**8. Readjustment of number of seats.**— The Commission shall, having regard to the provisions of articles 81, 170, 330 and 332, and also, in relation to the Union territories, except National Capital Territory of Delhi, sections 3 and 39 of the Government of Union Territories Act, 1963 and in relation to the National Capital Territory of Delhi sub-clause (b) of clause (2) of article 239AA, by order, determine,—

(a) on the basis of the census figures as ascertained at the census held in the year 1971 and subject to the provisions of section 4, the number of seats in the House of the People

to be allocated to each State and determine on the basis of the census figures as ascertained at the census held in the year 1991 the number of seats, if any, to be reserved for the Scheduled Castes and for the Scheduled Tribes of the State; and

(b) on the basis of the census figures as ascertained at the census held in the year 1971 and subject to the provisions of section 4, the total number of seats to be assigned to the Legislative Assembly of each State and determine on the basis of the census figures as ascertained at the census held in the year 1991 the number of seats, if any, to be reserved for the Scheduled Castes and for the Scheduled Tribes of the State:

Provided that the total number of seats assigned to the Legislative Assembly of any State under clause (b) shall be an integral multiple of the number of seats in the House of the People allocated to that State under clause (a).

**9. Delimitation of constituencies.**— (1) The Commission shall, in the manner herein provided, then, distribute the seats in the House of the People allocated to each State and the seats assigned to the Legislative Assembly of each State as readjusted on the basis of 1971 census to single-member territorial constituencies and delimit them on the basis of the census figures as ascertained, at the census held in the year 1991, having regard to the provisions of the Constitution, the provisions of the Act specified in section 8 and the following provisions, namely:—

(a) all constituencies shall, as far as practicable, be geographically compact areas, and in delimiting them regard shall be had to physical features, existing boundaries of administrative units, facilities of communication and public convenience;

(b) every assembly constituency shall be so delimited as to fall wholly within one parliamentary constituency;

(c) constituencies in which seats are reserved for the Scheduled Castes shall be distributed in different parts of the State and located, as far as practicable, in those areas where the proportion of their population to the total is comparatively large; and

(d) constituencies in which seats are reserved for the Scheduled Tribes shall, as far as practicable, be located in areas where the proportion of their population to the total is the largest.

(2) The Commission shall—

(a) publish its proposals for the delimitation of constituencies, together with the dissenting proposals, if any, of any associate member who desires publication thereof, in the Gazette of India and in the Official Gazettes of all the States concerned and also in such other manner as it thinks fit;

(b) specify a date on or after which the proposals shall be further considered by it;

(c) consider all objections and suggestions which may have been received by it before the date so specified, and for the purpose of such consideration, hold one or more public sittings at such place or places in each State as it thinks fit; and

(d) thereafter by one or more orders determine—

(i) the delimitation of parliamentary constituencies; and

(ii) the delimitation of assembly constituencies,

of each State.

**10. Publication of orders and their date of operation.**— (1) The Commission shall cause each of its orders made under section 8 or section 9 to be published in the Gazette of India and in the Official Gazettes of the States concerned and simultaneously cause such orders to be published at least in two vernacular newspapers and publicize on radio, television and other possible media available to the public and after such publication in the Official Gazettes of the States concerned, every District Election Officer shall cause to be affixed, the Gazette version of such orders relating to the area under his jurisdiction, on a conspicuous part of his office for public notice.

(2) Upon publication in the Gazette of India, every such order shall have the force of law and shall not be called in question in any court.

(3) As soon as may be after such publication, every such order shall be laid before the House of the People and the Legislative Assemblies of the States concerned.

(4) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (5), the readjustment of representation of the several territorial constituencies in the House of the People or in the Legislative Assembly of a State and the delimitation of those constituencies provided for in any such order shall apply in relation to every election to the House or to the Assembly, as the case may be, held after the publication in the Gazette of India of that order and shall so apply in supersession of the provisions relating to such representation and delimitation contained in any other law for the time being in force or any order or notification issued under such law in so far as such representation and delimitation are inconsistent with the provisions of this Act.

(5) Nothing in this section shall affect the representation in the House of the People or in the Legislative Assembly of a State until the dissolution of the House or of the Assembly, as the case may be, existing on the date of publication in the Gazette of India of the final order or orders of the Commission relating to the delimitation of parliamentary constituencies or, as the case may be, of the assembly constituencies of that State and any bye-election to fill any vacancy in such House or in any such Assembly shall be held on the basis of the provisions of the laws and orders superseded by sub-section (4) as if the said provisions had not been superseded.

(6) The Commission shall endeavour to complete and publish each of its orders referred to in sub-section (1) in the manner provided in that sub-section, within two years of the constitution of the Commission under section 3.

**11. Power to maintain delimitation orders up-to-date.**—(1) The Election Commission may, from time to time, by notification in the Gazette of India and in the Official Gazette of the State concerned,—

(a) correct any printing mistake in any of the orders made by the Commission under section 9 or any error arising therein from an inadvertent slip or omission; and

(b) where the boundaries or name of any district or any territorial division mentioned in

any of the said orders are or is altered, make such amendments as appear to it to be necessary or expedient for bringing the orders up-to-date, so, however, that the boundaries or areas or extent of any constituency shall not be changed by any such notification.

(2) Every notification under this section shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is issued, before the House of the People and the Legislative Assembly of the State concerned.

**12. Repeal.**—The Delimitation Act, 1972 is hereby repealed.

76 of 1972.

### ◆◆◆ Department of Personnel

#### Order

6/20/97-PER

Sanction is hereby accorded for upgradation of one post of Deputy Director of Vigilance included in the Goa Civil Service in the pay scale of Rs. 8000-275-13500 to that of Additional Director of Vigilance in the pay scale of Rs. 10000-325-15200 with effect from 1-5-2003.

This issues with the concurrence of Finance (R&C) Department and Administration Reforms Department vide their U. O. No. 1755-F dated 20-5-2003 and U. O. No. US/AR/279-F dated 27-5-2003 respectively.

By order and in the name of the Governor of Goa.

*Vikas Mardolkar*, Under Secretary (Personnel).

Panaji, 6th June, 2003.

### ◆◆◆ Department of Public Health

#### Order

13/2/2001-I/PHD (Pt. File)

Sanction of the Government is hereby accorded for the revival of one post of Assistant Local Health Authority (Group 'B' non-Gazetted) in the pay

scale of Rs. 5500-9000/- under the Directorate of Food & Drugs Administration, Panaji, with immediate effect.

The expenditure towards pay and allowance is debited to Budget Head 2210-Medical & Public Health, 06-Public Health, 104-Drugs Control, 02-Strengthening of Food & Drugs Admn. (Plan), 01 Salaries.

This issues with the concurrence of Finance (Rev. & Cont.) Department's U. O. No.563-F dated 17-2-2003.

By order and in the name of the Governor of Goa.

S. G. Korgaonkar, Under Secretary (Health).

Panaji, 5th June, 2003.

**Order**

22/6/2002-I/PHD

Sanction of the Government is hereby accorded for the revival of one post of Jr. Physician in the pay scale of Rs. 8000-13,500 attached to Community Health Centre, Valpoi under the Directorate of Health Services, Panaji Goa.

The expenditure towards pay and allowance is debited to Budget Head 2210-Medical & Public Health, 03-Rural Health Services Allopathy, 103-Primary Health Centre, 01-Primary Health Centre (N.P.).

This issues with the concurrence of Finance Department vide their U. O. No. Finance (R&C)/3384-F dated 22-11-2002.

By order and in the name of the Governor of Goa.

S. G. Korgaonkar, Under Secretary (Health).

Panaji, 5th June, 2003.